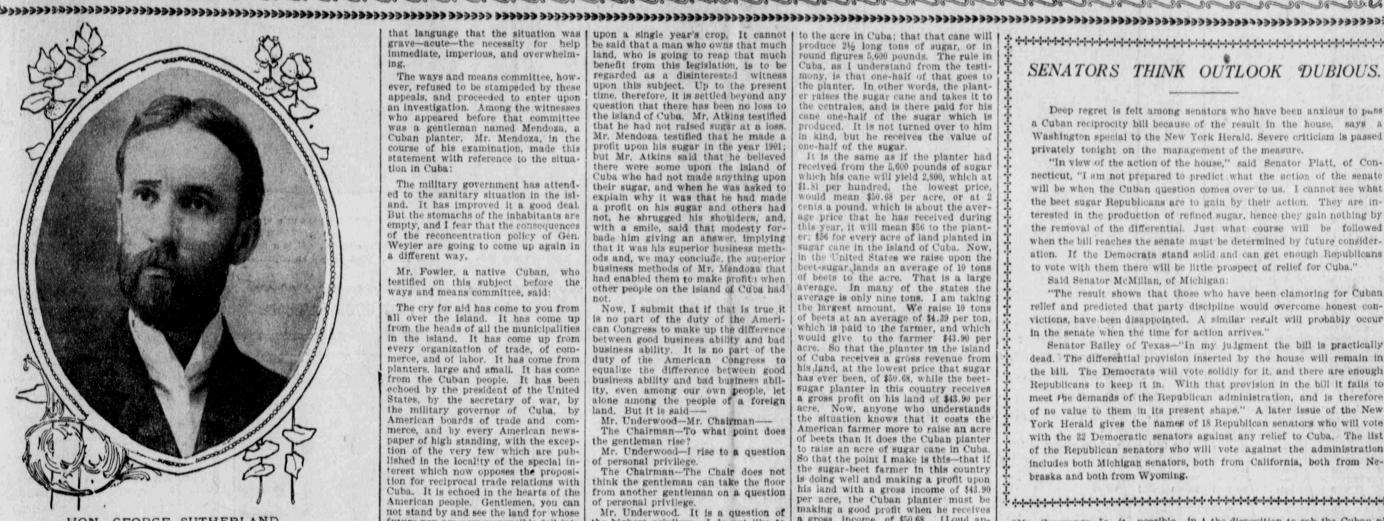
NUMBER 136.

## Hon. Geo. Sutherland's Speech on Cuba and Beet Sugar



HON. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Utah's Representative in Congress.

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THE memorable vote in the lower branch of Congress on the 18th inst., when sixty-two Republicans, mostly from the states engaged in the beet sugar industry, allied themselves with the Democrats, and rode rough shod over the forces of the Administration on the Cuban reciprocity question, will doubtless remain the overshadowing event in the history of the present session of Congress. The final effects of the vote it is too soon as yet to forecast. The measure is now in the Senate where those best informed believe it is sure to fuil of passage. If it should pass in its present form it is generally believed the President will veto it. In the remote event that the bill as passed by the House shou!d become law, it would-first, reduce the tariff on sugar and other imports from Ouba, 20 per cent until Dec. 1, 1903, and second, it would remove the differential duty on refined sugars imported from any point in the world into the United States while the agreement with Cuba continues. This differential amounts to about 18 cents per one hundred pounds, and it is the extent of the protection now enjoyed by the sugar refineries of the east, commonly known as the Sugar Trust. It was against the Sugar Trust that the measure was aimed by the Democrats. The beet sugar Republicans who voted with them on the proposition did so in the belief that its adoption would kill the reciprocity measure entire, either in the House itself, in the Senate, or later in the House when it came back from the Senate amended as it is sure to be.

The New York Herald says of the scene in the House: "Taken altogether, it was the most tumultuous day in the House for many years. The spectacle of the House leadership, composed of old and experienced party war horses, supposed to be firmly intrenched behind the Reed rules, put to rout by young colls who were schoolboys when Messrs. Henderson, Payne and Grosvenor had already been years in Congress, was something not seen in the national Legislature for decades."

As everyone knows, Utah's representative, Hon. George Sutherland, was one of the sixty-two "Colts" who broke away from the party organization on the question of reciprocity to Cuba at the expense of the beet sugar interests of the country. Mr. Sutherland's speech defending his course, and incidentally paying his respects to Mr. Grosvenor, one of the party leaders in the House who reversed himself on the question, is so full of interest that the News presents it bodily herewith, as it appears in the Congressional Record.

whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 12765) to provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba:

Mr. Sutherland said: Mr. Chairman-What I may say upon the pending question may have ittue if any effect upon the result. The dis-cussion has already been so thorough that every member of this house has already determined how he will vote, but I can not, with decent regard to my own convictions on this subject, allow the vote to be taken without saying a word or two of protest against the pro-posed bill. Something like four months ago the country was startled by the ensational claim that the people of Cuba were on the point of starvation. On December 3, 1901, the Cuban people themselves addressed a petition to the nerican people asking for action of the character now proposed. That petition was based upon two grounds first, that the United States is under ral obligation to aid Cuba in the reestablishment of prosperity in the island so far as aid can be given without Bry to American industry; commerce and industry of a are in imminent danger of disaster if aid is not given immediately.
That was the claim of the Cuban pe ple on Dec. \$, 1901—over four months ago. In January, 1902, the Cuban Planters' association appealed to the American people in this language: An effort has been made to show

that Cuba is in no need of help.

The house being in committee of the | a claim is wholly without foundation. The cry has come up from all over the "Save or we perish." come from the official heads of every municipality in the island. It has come from every organization of trade, commerce, or labor. It has come from planters, large and small. It has come from the Cuban people. It has been echoed by the president of the United States, by the secretary of war, by the military governor of Cuba, by American boards of trade and commerce, and by every American provinces of high every American newspaper of high standing, with the exception of the few which are published in the immediate locality of the special interest which now opposes the proposition for re-ciprocal trade relations with the island of Cuba. It is echoed in the hearts of the American people. We can not stand by and see the land for whose future we are now responsible fall into dis-aster. Much less can we allow it to be said that ours was the hand which

On Jan. 13, 1902, the situation appar ently became acute, and telegraphic applications for relief began to come to this country. One of these, a sample of the others, was addressed to Mr. Corwine, who appeared before the ways and means committee on this subject in behalf of the Cuban people. It read as

Immediate relief to Cuba situation absolutely necessary. Your most enerhas become a question of humanity.

that language that the situation was | grave-acute-the necessity for help immediate, imperious, and overwhelm-

The ways and means committee, how-ever, refused to be stampeded by these appeals, and proceeded to enter upon an investigation. Among the witnesses who appeared before that committee was a gentleman named Mendoza, a Cuban planter. Mr. Mendoza, in the course of his examination, made this statement with reference to the situa-

The military government has attended to the sanitary situation in the island. It has improved it a good deal. But the stomachs of the inhabitants are empty, and I fear that the consequences of the reconcentration policy of Gen. Weyler are going to come up again in a different way.

Mr. Fowler, a native Cuban, who testified on this subject before the ways and means committee, said:

The cry for aid has come to you from all over the island. It has come up from the heads of all the municipalities in the island. It has come up from every organization of trade, of com-merce, and of labor. It has come from planters, large and small. It has come from planters, large and small. It has come from the Cuban people. It has been echoed by the president of the United States, by the secretary of war, by the military governor of Cuba, by American boards of trade and commerce, and by every American news-paper of high standing, with the excep-tion of the very few which are pub-lished in the locality of the special in-terest which now opposes the proposition for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba. It is echoed in the hearts of the American people. Gentlemen, you can not stand by and see the land for whose future you are now responsible fall into disaster; much less can you allow it to be said that yours was the hand that dealt the ruin. We, therefore, as representatives of the suffering class, come to you with our last anguishing breath to say: "Help us or we perish!"

The newspapers of the country took up the cry. They insisted that while Congress was hesitating the Cuban people were starving. Our people, always quick to respond to the cry of distress, generous as only a great and splendid people can be, were swept by a wave of sympathy and demanded that something should be done for the relief of starving Cuba. We were led to believe by these various calls upon us that the gaunt figure of famine already stalked among the people of Cuba, and only the prompt action of the American Congress could save them from death by

But while the newspapers fumed and fretted, and the people demanded, the ways and means committee patiently investigated; and we found, after we had proceeded with the investigation a little while, that the cry that Cuba was in distress-that the people were starving-was a myth; that it was simply a piece of cheap and false sensa-tionalism. We discovered that we had been listening not to a sober statement of a solemn fact, but to the extravagant superlatives of an imaginative

Mr. Mendoza, who, in his direct examination to which I have already referred, declared that the people of Cuba were starving, testified upon cross-examination by Mr. Tawney as follows: Mr. Tawney—Is labor generally em-ployed on the island outside of Havana?

Mr. Mendoza-Sir? Mr. Tawney-Is the laboring class more generally employed on the island outside of Habana?

Mr. Mendoza-It is. All the sugar plantations are working by this time. They are all employed. There is plenty of work for the workmen in Cuba to

Mr. Tawney—And at good wages?
Mr. Mendoza—Well, not very good, because the wages in Cuba increase according to the price of sugar. When sugar is low we cannot afford to pay igh wages.

Mr. Tawney-They are paying now

for common laborers as high as \$30 a month, are they not? Mr. Mendoza—In some places in the island, but not in all. In the eastern part of the island, which is less populated, the wages of labor are higher. Mr. Tawney-Then this condition of hunger or starvation which you have just outlined or detailed here does not

exist today, does it?

Mr. Mendoza—Not yet; it will exist,
Mr. Tawney—This request, then, for
the admission of sugar is in anticipa-

tion of distress?
Mr. Mendoza—Yes, sir. It will exist, and it will exist, not after the island has been left to the Cubans (as they say they are going to do; I do not be-lieve it myself), but—

Mr. Atkins testified to similar effect. He and a number of other witnessesamong them Col. Bliss-testified that there was absolutely no suffering, no distress of any character whatever in the island of Cuba today. Col. Bliss

clinched the matter in this manner Mr. Tawney-You have said that labor there is employed, all over the isl-

and. In what does this distress of which you speak consist? Col. Bliss—I have not spoken of any distress, except to deny that any existed so far as I knew. It is a long time since I have seen anyone begging on the streets, or anybody who wanted to work who was not at work at good

Today no well informed person will contend that there is any present suf-fering in Cuba. Labor is better em-ployed and better paid than ever before. Anyone who wants work can obtain it at remunerative wages. Instead of there being any scarcity of work there

is actually a scarcity of workers, So that the people who were demand-ing relief for Cuba were driven from position that there was any immediate need-driven from the position that there was any suffering in at the present time; and they then in-sisted that they needed help along the lines that this bill provides, because if relief were not extended there would be suffering in the future. Now, upon that subject there has been very full investigation before the committee. The evidence is before this house; and we are just as capable of passing an opin-ion upon it and determining what the will bring to the island of Cuba as the witnesses who came before the committee on ways and means and gave their opinions on the subject, and I think that we are quite as likely reach a correct conclusion upon this evidence as a gentleman like Mr. Men doza, who is intensely interested in the final determination of this question.

Mr. Mendoza is the owner of some thing like 10,000 acres of sugar lands in the island of Cuba, lands that are

be said that a man who owns that much land, who is going to reap that much benefit from this legislation, is to be regarded as a disinterested witness upon this subject. Up to the present time, therefore, it is settled beyond any question that there has been no loss to the island of Cuba. Mr. Atkins testified that he had not raised sugar at a loss. Mr. Mendoza testified that he made a profit upon his sugar in the year 1901; but Mr. Atkins said that he believed there were some upon the island of Cuba who had not made anything upon their sugar, and when he was asked to explain why it was that he had made a profit on his sugar and others had not, he shrugged his shoulders, and, with a smile, said that modesty forbade him giving an answer, implying that it was his superior business methods and was a superior business methods and was a superior business methods. ods and, we may conclude, the superior business methods of Mr. Mendoza that had enabled them to make profits when other people on the island of Cuba had

Now, I submit that if that is true it is no part of the duty of the Ameri-can Congress to make up the difference between good business ability and bad business ability. It is no part of the duty of the American Congress to equalize the difference between good business ability and bad business ability, even among our own people, let alone among the people of a foreign land. But it is said—

Mr. Underwood—Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman—To what point does the contlamen rise?

the gentleman rise?
Mr. Underwood—I rise to a question

of personal privilege.
The Chairman-The Chair does not think the gentleman can take the floor from another gentleman on a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Underwood. It is a question of the highest privilege. I do not like to

interfere with the gentleman from Utah, but I do not think a debate on as important a matter as this is should go on at this late hour without a quorum, and I make the point that there is no quorum present.

Mr. Su herland. I suggest to the gen-tleman that if he will permit me to pro-ceed until half past 5 I will then yield to a motion to rise.

Mr. Underwood. I will withdraw the point, if that is the agreement.

The Chairman. The gentleman withdraws the point. The gentleman from

Mr. Sutherland. The whole case, therefore, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, turns upon the question as to whether or not the Cuban people can make a profit upon their sugar at the prices they are able to realize for it at the present time and at the prices they will be able to realize for it during the period of nearly two years that this bill will be in effect if passed.

Now, upon that question I desire to call the attention of the house to a few facts that appear from the record made before the ways and means committee. In the first place, there is certain direct evidence on the subject. It appears from the testimony before the ways and means committee that in the island of Cuba they can raise about 25 tons of sugar cane to the acre; that that sugar cane will yield 2½ tons of sugar, amounting in round figures to 5,600 pounds. There is the testimony of half a dozen absolutely disinterested wit-nesses upon this subject to the effect that that sugar can be raised at not to exceed an average of 11/2 cents a pound. Mr. Saylor, the expert of the agricultural department, a gentleman who has absolutely no interest in this question, it seems to me, after a very thorough investigation into the conditions in Porto Rico, and an examination into the conditions in Cuba, testified that sugar could be raised there and be laid down at the ports of the island ready for shipment from Cuba at from 14 to 1% cents per pound, an average of 1½ cents a pound. That testimony is borne out by the statements of Mr. Douro, a Frenchman, who made an ex-amination of the same subject in the island, and of Mr. Weinrich, and of other gentlemen whose names I do not

There was testimony to the contrary upon the subject. Mr. Atkins, whom I have already shown is intensely interested in this legislation, but modest and knows it and admits it, testified that it would cost over 2 cents a pound. Mr. Hawley, another man who was intensely interested in the subject, testified to the same effect; Mr. Machoda testified to the same effect, and Mr. Fowler, a native Cuban, testified to the same effect. Now, all these gentlemen are sugar planters, and are interested in the result of this bill. The only disinterested witness testified to that effect was Col. Bliss, and he based his statement upon cer-tain written statements that had been made to him by planters. In other words, the statement of Col. Bliss was based entirely upon hearsay. So that we have the hearsay testimony of Col. Bliss and the statement of the planters on the island of Cuba, whose profits are to be enhanced by the passage this bill, upon the one side, and the testimony of these disinterested nesses upon the other side. It s to me that, taking all the testim into consideration, any unprejudiced investigator must come to the that sugar can be raised and laid down at the ports of Cuba for not to exceed

1½ cents per pound.
It appears from the testimony that the lowest price that has been realized for sugar up to the present dime has been \$1.81 per hundred at the ports of I think since that time it has risen to \$1.91 per hundred. If sugar can be raised and laid down at the ports of Cuba for 1½ cents a pound, then there is a profit of 31 cents per hundred, or 20 per cent upon the cost of the sugar, which ought to satisfy

the Cuban planters. But there is a piece of evidence which to my mind shows beyond any question whatever that up to the present time there has been absolutely no loss, and that there will be no loss in the future upon sugar. It has been testified that wages have advanced in that island from 50 to 75 per cent during the last year or two. Now, I never in my life heard of a case where a country was upon the verge of bankruptcy, where its business was about to fell the business men were not making profits and where the wages of the men employed in that business had risen as wages have risen in Cuba, from 50 to 75 per cent. The best barom-eter of the business prosperity of any industry is the wages paid to its la-

Another fact. It appears from the Another fact. It appears from the testimony that the amount of sugar produced in Cuba has been steadily increasing. Two years ago the amount produced was about 300,000 tons. The crop for this year, when finally gathered, will amount to over 850,000 tons which indicates that instead of there getic co-operation solicited. Condition of affairs so serious prompt solution has become a question of humanity.

We had a right to understand from the industry of duty of 20 per cent would mean a difference to Mr. Mendoza of \$150,000 and, that 25 tons of cane can be raised

upon a single year's crop. It cannot | to the acre in Cuba; that that cane will | produce 21/2 long tons of sugar, or in round figures 5,600 pounds. The rule in Cuba, as I understand from the testi-mony, is that one-half of that goes to the planter. In other words, the plant-er raises the sugar cane and takes it to the centrales, and is there paid for his cane one-half of the sugar which is produced. It is not turned over to him in kind, but he receives the value of one-half of the sugar.

It is the same as if the planter had received from the 5,600 pounds of sugar which his cane will yield 2,800, which at

\$1.81 per hundred, the lowest price, would mean \$50.68 per acre, or at 2 cents a pound, which is about the average price that he has received during this year, it will mean \$56 to the planter; \$56 for every acre of land planted in sugar cane in the island of Cuba. Now, in the United States we raise upon the beet-sugar lands an average of 10 tons of beets to the acre. That is a large average. In many of the states the average is only nine tons. I am taking the largest amount, We raise 10 tons of beets at an average of \$4.39 per ton, which is paid to the farmer, and which would give to the farmer \$43.90 per acre. So that the planter in the island of Cuba receives a gross revenue from his land, at the lowest price that sugar has ever been, of \$50.68, while the beet-sugar planter in this country receives a gross profit on his land of \$43.90 per acre. Now, anyone who understands the situation knows that it costs the American farmer more to raise an acre of beets than it does the Cuban planter to raise an acre of sugar cane in Cuba So that the point I make is this-that if the sugar-beet farmer in this country is doing well and making a profit upon his land with a gross income of \$43.90 per acre, the Cuban planter must be making a good profit when he receives a gross income of \$50.68. [Loud ap-

But, Mr. Chairman, It is not sufficient to show that the Cuban people need this legislation. We must go fur-ther and show that it will not injure any American industry. We must pay some attention to the protests of our own citizens who are engaged in the production of cane and beet sugar. The injurious effect upon the cane growers of Louisiana and Texas has been so forcibly and so clearly demonstrated by gentlemen who represent those states that it is not necessary to further discuss it. The slightest interference with the duty is sure to result disastrously to the industry in those states. Mr. Fowler, a native Cuban planter whose hysterical appeal for aid I read a moment ago, while apparently recog-nizing this fact, coolly and blandly suggests that the cane planters take their machinery to Cuba and turn their sugar estates into rice fields to supply Cuba with rice. He says:

Louisiana, producing refined sugar from cane, should find her markets in her own sphere of influence. If unable to do so, it is wholly clear that sugar cane is, as it is said to be, an artificial product for which her vicf. ity is unsuited, and her planters would do well turn their sugar estates into rice fields to supply the Cuban demand, for that is largely consumed on the

An exceedingly generous proposition to come from an alien and a stranger who is himself seeking our aid for the preservation of his own sugar lands! It would not be unreasonable to commend to him his own advice. can not produce sugar at a profit under existing conditions, let her turn her sugar lands into coffee farms and supply us with an article that will not come into competition with any product

But it has been argued here that the proposed reduction may be made without injury to the beet-sugar producers It may be true, it probably is true, that there are factories in especially favored localities that will not be injured by a reduction of 20 per cent of the duty. The Utah Sugar company's factory, at Lehi, in my own state, has been re-ferred to. The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Long) called attention to the statement of Mr. Cutler, manager of that factory, on the subject. It is claimed that Mr. Cutier stated that the beet sugar indusry would not be inju-riously affected by the proposed reduc-

I know Mr. Cutler very well indeed.

close personal friends. I am ready to stand by and vouch for any statemen which he has made upon this subject; but I have searched Mr. Cutler's state ment before the ways and means committee in vain to find any such declara tion. I think he does substantially say that the Lehi factory would not be injured. The Lehi factory, I think, is more favorably located and is in a better position to stand the reduction of the duty than any factory in the United States. It is an old factory, under excellent management, in which every expense has been reduced to the minimum. Auxiliary plants are situated 15 or 20 miles to the north and 15 or 20 miles to the south of the main factory, respectively, and with connecting pip The beets grown in their local ity are taken to these auxiliary plants, and there sliced, and the juice sent to the main factory by means of the pipe lines, and thus a great saving in the cost of transportation is effected. There are other circumstances which result in cheapening the cost of the sugar product, and it is entirely safe to say that sugar can be produced at this factory very much more cheaply than at any other factory in the United States. So much for this exceptional case.

er this factory or that factory can stand the proposed reduction, but a broader question is presented: What will be the effect upon the sugar beet industry itself? Will that be injured? The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] in his speech the other day answers this question in the negative, and he refers with somewhat contemptuous emphasis to the bers upon this side of the chamber who have had the hardihood to differ with him as "juvenile Republicana." Now, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that when a man is being arraigned for his party loyalty to a cardinal principle it is not so much a question as to how long he has been a protectionist as it is how good a protectionist is he. Tested by that rule, the men who are standing ogether upon this side in opposition to this bill are better protectionists by 20 per cent than those who are bending every effort to pass it. Less than three months ago the gentleman himself took the position which we occupy today. On January 28, in a hearing before the ways and means committee, the follow-ing colloquy took place between him

"Mr. Grosvenor—Allow me to ask you question; and don't get me on the wrong side, either."
"Mr. Carey—I will assume that it comes from a friendly source this time."

## SENATORS THINK OUTLOOK DUBIOUS.

Deep regret is felt among senators who have been anxious to pass a Cuban reciprocity bill because of the result in the house, says a Washington special to the New York Herald. Severe criticism is passed privately tonight on the management of the measure.

"In view of the action of the house," said Senator Platt, of Connecticut, "I am not prepared to predict what the action of the senate will be when the Cuban question comes over to us. I cannot see what the beet sugar Republicans are to gain by their action. They are interested in the production of refined sugar, hence they gain nothing by the removal of the differential. Just what course will be followed when the bill reaches the senate must be determined by future consideration. If the Democrats stand solid and can get enough Republicans to vote with them there will be little prospect of relief for Cuba."

Said Senator McMillan, of Michigan: "The result shows that those who have been clamoring for Cuban relief and predicted that party discipline would overcome honest convictions, have been disappointed. A similar result will probably occur

in the senate when the time for action arrives." Senator Bailey of Texas-"In my judgment the bill is practically dead. The differential provision inserted by the house will remain in the bill. The Democrats will vote solidly for it, and there are enough Republicans to keep it in. With that provision in the bill it fails to meet the demands of the Republican administration, and is therefore of no value to them in its present shape." A later issue of the New York Herald gives the names of 18 Republican senators who will vote with the 32 Democratic senators against any relief to Cuba. The list of the Republican senators who will vote against the administration includes both Michigan senators, both from California, both from Nebraska and both from Wyoming.

Grosvenor-Is it possible, in [ your judgment, to make a concession to Cuban sugar that will benefit the Cuban people and still not injure the production in the United States of cane and beet sugar?"

"Mr. Carey—I do not think anything about it: I know that it is not."

about it: I know that it is not.' "Mr. Grosvenor-Nobody could help knowing that who knew enough to put two and two together."

In other words, the position of the gentleman then was that it was as plain as two and two make four that any reduction which would help the cane sugar growers of Cuba would injure the beet sugar growers of the United States. If it was true then, it is true now. If it is not true now, then the gentleman was mistaken 10 weeks ago, when he took the position that it was a self-evident truth. If he was mistaken 10 weeks ago, at If he was mistaken 10 weeks ago, at the end of an exhaustive investigation into this subject, upon this vital question, by what sort of consistency can he insist that we shall follow him

Mr. Chairman, "I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober." I appeal from Grosvenor filled with the intoxication of debate to Grosvenor in the calm reroom. In my experience I have known of but one case where so complete change of sentiment was wrought in shorer time. Some years ago I had the honor of being a member of a Republican caucus charged with the import-ant duty of selecting a candidate to be presented to the legislature as United States senator. There were two candidates before the caucus. During the proceedings the supporters of one of these candidates concluded that it was to their interest to postpone action, and some gentleman moved that an adjournment be taken until the followin evening. One of his colleagues had been partaking somewhat freely of the cup that cheers and also inebriates, and had not observed that the motion came from his side. He at once arose and, addressing the chair, said: "Mr Chairman, there are two propositions before this caucus. One of those propositions is, Shall we adjou Another of these propositions not Shall Mr. Chairman, so far as I am individually concerned, I am unalterably op posed to adjourning." Just at this point he caught sight of his colleague who had made the motion shaking a warn-ing finger at him, and, without changing his emphasis or tone, he proceeded: "But, Mr. Chairman, if there is any gentleman here who wants to adjourn, so far as I am concerned, I am entire-

y willing." But in addition to being characterized as "juvenile Republicans" we are also derided as "amateur statesmen." I am willing to overlook the insult con-veyed by the first word in the expression in consideration of the implied compliment contained in the second, and cheerfully plead guilty to the charge. I think I know what the distinguished gentleman means by the expression. An "amateur statesman" is a member of the house who has not been in the business long enough to have acquired the ability to be upon more than one side of the same ques-

ion at the same session But, Mr. Chairman, I think it is be youd doubt that the sugar beet indus-try of this country will be injured by this legislation. If in no other way, confidence will be destroyed. It will be difficult and in some instances impos-sible for many of the factories to obtain the credit so necessary to business enterprises. But in addition to this there will be a discouragement to further extension of the industry. shown by the statistics of the agricul-tural department, there is today in conemplation the erection of 93 factories in the United States, involving an exenditure of the enormous sum of \$49,-00,000. The erection of these factories vill be discouraged by this legislation. It has been well said that "there is nothing in this world so timid as a milion dollars except two millions.

If you pass this legislation you will out money into the hands of the sugar trust to fight the beet sugar industry. We are familiar with the history of the American Sugar Refining company and we know its disposition. A year ago it duced prices in the Missouri elow cost in order to crush its rivals the result of this legislation to put into the hands of this giganmonopoly \$6,000,000 that will mebody, or to put into its hands only one-half of this amount, you will simproduction of refined sugar. It is said however, that the trust will not get the benefit of any part of this reduc-tion, but that the whole of it will go to the Cuban planters. If anyone im-agines that the American Sugar Refining company will not get some bene-fit from this reduction he is credulous enough to be called foolish. The sugar trust has a monopoly of the reflaing of raw sugar in this country. The Cuban planters can sell their raw sugar to no other customer. It is perfectly clear that the sugar trust being the only purchaser, it can dictate its own

the disposition to rob the Cuban planters of the benefit they would otherwise derive from this reduction in order to enrich itself. If further proof of this disposition is required it will be found in the testamony of Mr. Havemeyer, its

sole manager, before the industrial commission, as follows:

"Q.—Now, I also understood you to imply at least that it is the policy of the American Sugar Refining company to crush out all competition, if possible?"

"A .- But that is not so: there is no such testimony. I understand it has been put in that form by one of the gentlemen, but it is not the fact. What I said was that it was the policy of the American company to maintain and protect its trade, and if it resulted in crushing a competitor it is no concern of the American company. If he gets in the press that is his affair, not ours,"
"Q.—And if anyone interferes with
the business, profits, or competition of
the American Sugar Refining company it is its policy to prevent it, if possi-

"A.-By lowering profits to defy it."
"Q.-And if it results in crushing him

"A .- (Interrupting). That is his af-Q .- Not the affair of the American Sugar Refining company?"

On page 117 Mr. Havemeyer's testi-

"Q.-I say he (the consumer) may be benefited temporarily for six months or a year; but if, after the crushing out has taken place, you then, as you said in your testimony, resume a mar-gin of profit which you consider is the right thing, and that is the only thing you were governed by, I ask you then whether the consumer will be mater-ially benefited or not?"

"A.—Is he not benefited to the ex-tent of the reduction of the prices during the fight? 'Q .- He is; but if he has to pay dou

ble or three times the price after the fight is ended I fail to see where he is "A .- He is not if he has to pay that,"

"Q.—I understand you to say when the war was ended you evened up?"

"Q .- The price you put on was for the benefit of the stockholder?" "A .-- Yes.

"Q.-Do you think it is fair that the consumer should pay a dividend to your company on brands, good will, etc.?
"A.—I think it is fair to get out consumer all you can consistent with the business proposition.

"Q.—You state that as an ethical proposition before the commission, and you have to stand on that ethical po-sition for fair play. Now, I want to know if you think—you stated that the consumer received the benefits of this consolidation of industry-it a fair ethi-cal position, independent of the business view you put on, that the consum-er should pay dividends on this \$25,000,-

000 of over-capitalization?"
"A.—I do not care 2 cents for your ethics. I do not know enough of them to apply them."

Does anyone believe that this gentleman, as tender and gentie a commer-cial buccaneer as ever "cut a throat or scuttled a ship," having both the pow-er and the disposition, would permit the Cuban planter to receive \$1 of the sav-ing effected by the reduction of the duty that he was able to take for him-

It is a significant fact that the stock of the sugar trust has advanced from about \$116 to \$133 per share since the time it became reasonably certain that this bill would be passed. The gentle-men who deal in this stock are willing to pay these enhanced prices, because they believe that the trust will be benefited by this legislation, and if they, shrewd business men and shrewd speclators, believe it, why should we

But it is said that this proposed law s to last for less than two years; that the beet sugar industry will not be burt in this short time. The difficulty is that this legislation is proposed at the most critical time in the history of this industry. As I have already said, 33 factories are projected. If their erection is discouraged—as I firmly be-lieve will be the case—the money will be invested elsewhere, and the oppor-tunity for this great development will be gone. It is not much consolation to a man who is to be ruined to tell him that it will be done quickly. I am re-minded of the gentleman who underminded of the gentleman who under-took a trip down the Niagara river in a barrel, upon a wager. By some strange dispensation of Providence he was saved to relate his experience. He said that it was "all plain and easy and beautiful sailing above the falls, and all plain and easy and beautiful sailing below the falls, but going over was

I am not going to take the time to discuss at any length the question of our duty to Cuba, because it is now practically conceded that we are under no moral or legal obligation to the Cuban people to pass this law. It must be conceded by everyone that we have been more than generous to these peo-ple. We have relieved them of \$300 000. price to the seller, who must sell. It | ple. We have relieved them of \$300 000,-will not be disputed that the trust has 1 000 of Spanish debts; we have distrib-